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'FRIENDSHIP-85' MILITARY EXERCISE ENDS 9 SEP

LD091827 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The "Friendship-85" exercises ended today. The detached commands, staffs, and units of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Army that took part in these exercises have accomplished their set tasks. The exercises have contributed to the further improving of cooperation between units of the allied forces on the modern battlefield and served to consolidate our armies friendship and brotherhood-in-arms. A rally of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms formed in the final element of the exercises.

REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS NONPROLIFERATION SESSION

Romania Makes Proposals

AU101852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Romanian Documents at Conference on Weapons Non-Proliferation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 10/9/1985 -- In the first committee of the conference analyzing the way of application of the nuclear-weapon non-proliferation treaty, whose mandate is to analyze chiefly the way in which the member-states fulfilled their duty to continue in good faith the negotiations with a view to covenanting nuclear disarmament measures, the Romanian delegation introduced the proposals comprised in the three working documents presented in the conferences's plenum, namely: an additional draft protocol to the non-proliferation treaty, in connection with the nuclear arms race freeze, as well as two documents referring to the intensification of the disarmament negotiations and the granting of security guarantees to the countries that do not possess nuclear weapons. The delegation emphasized the importance attached by Romania to the question of halting the arms race, nuclear above all, insisting on the concrete initiatives advanced by Romania's president for the beginning of a genuine disarmament process.

Delegate on CSSR Atomic Program

LD101442 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, Sept 10 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak delegate Stanislav Havel informed the participants in a conference on the implementation of a nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty of the quick development of the Czechoslovak nuclear program, stressing the significance of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the Soviet Union, the CMEA and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

There are five nuclear power units in operation in Czechoslovakia at present, another seven are under construction and work on the first 1,000-MGW unit has started. Czechoslovakia, as one of few countries, produces main components of nuclear power plants, deputy head of the Czechoslovak delegation, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Stanislav Havel said.

He pointed out the significance of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty and described it as a prerequisite for broad international cooperation in the nuclear sphere. It is therefore necessary to continuously implement the regulations of the treaty to strengthen its authority and universality, Stanislav Havel said, calling for assistance to developing countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

FRENCH MINISTERS, BUSINESSMEN ARRIVE IN ALBANIA

AU101845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France led by Jean-Michel Baylet, secretary of state [title as heard] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The delgation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka; Maxhun Peka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of France; and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Philippe Legraine, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. A group of French friends, businessmen, and journalists who are accompanying Secretary of State Baylet on this visit also arrived in our country.

ALIA ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF INNOVATORS

AU101204 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Attends the Conference of the Innovators and Rationalizers of Shkoder District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- On September 9 the Conference of Innovators and Rationalizers opened in Shkoder. Attending the conference was also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia who was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee Petro Dode.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was welcomed by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Skender Dema and by a group of heroes of the socialist labour, vanguard innovators and rationalizers. Present was also the president of the General Council of the TUA [Central Council of Trade Unions], Sotir Kocollari. Comrade Ramiz Alia met them warmly. Walking towards the hall of "Migjenti" Theater where the conference would be held, he greeted wholeheartedly the people filed in both sides of the street. The enthusiasm of Shkoder inhabitants is great. They gather together and cheer at the square before the theater building.

In these ardent moments the working people manifest their great love and unbreakable unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The report was read out by the chairman of the trade union council of the district Ismet Priku. Then the General Council of the trade unions of Albania honoured with a flag the district of Shkoder for the outstanding contribution in the development of innovative movement. The president of the General Council of the TUA Sotir Kocollari said among others that the presence of Comrade Ramiz Alia in that conference is a great honour and evaluation not only for the innovators and rationalisers of Shkoder District but for all Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia met and talked warmly with innovators and rationalisers, leading cadres and specialists of different sectors. Then amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor:

It is a special pleasure for me, said among other Comrade Ramiz Alia in his address, to celebrate the innovaters' day together with the people of the district of Shkoder. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the peoples intelligentsia of Shkoder have always been outstanding for their countribution to the flourishing of new Socialist Albania, they stand out as hard-working and talented people as they are known for their creative and innovative spirit.

After pointing out the achievements of the collectives and individuals in the innovation work in the fields of industry, agriculture, science, culture etc. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on: There have always been talented and innovative people in the human society. As Lenin has said in the society with exploiting classes, in the society of big land lords, capitalists and bureaucrats men of talent from the bosom of the people were suppressed, oppressed and atrophied in hundreds, thousands and millions.

These great energies can be freed and emancipated, they can burst out powerfully and flourish unceasingly only in socialism. A clear evidence of this genuine arxist-Leninist truth is Socialist Albania.

Further on after dwelling on the close links of innovation with the technical-scientific revolution and with the socialist emulation he said: Our great teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha said that if socialist emulation, innovation and scientific technical progress are taken in unity, if they are profoundly understood in the broad context of our socialist construction and in all their political and ideological aspects, if they are organizationally applied then they are turned into a colossal force, they lead to a geater development and perfection of the productive forces and the social relations in production, expand the knowledge and perfect the practice, raise the well being of the working masses.

We understand innovation in a very broad sense, as a progressive revolutionary tendency, which is limitlessly extended in the entire life of society, in all the sectors and strata of the population. Seen in such a general sense it comes out that innovative is our party itself, the inspirer and promoter, the organizer and leader of the entire struggle of all our victories from the founding until today, innovative is our Marxist-Leninist theory our materialist-dialectical phisilosphy, which reconciles with no kind of regress and stagnation, with no kind of standstill, a philosophy which considers things in constant change, which discovers the law of the struggle taking place between the new and the old and forecasts and affirms the triumph of the prgressive, revolutionary, innovative new.

Speaking about the major economic and social transformation made in our country over the years of socialist construction, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that these transformations have brought about the raising of the level of the political consciousness, and that of the education cultural and professional moulding of the working people especially of the working class and younger generation. The integration of education into production and science has been intensified. Many young workers, even young cooperativists, have already acquired full secondary education. Apart from 60 thousand higher cadres, about 270 thousand workers throughout the country have actually secondary education. Nearly one fourth of the workers have finished secondary schools and about 40 percent of them have attended middle and high qualification classes. The increase of the number of specialists, the setting up of specialized institutions in the main fields of production have perceptibly intensifed the impact of these revolutionary transformations.

In attaining these victories we have strongly based ourselves on the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance. Our party will march on this road, in the future too. The consistent implementation of this principle inevitably gives impetus to innovation everywhere, in production, science, in technique and technology, in art and culture.

The innovative movement has a political, popular and patriotic character. It is a movement with a collective spirit, which is founded on sound and powerful stimuli of the communist morale. This is being clearly manifested also recently after the great loss of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Thousands upon thousands are the vanguard working people throughout the country who, in order to carry forward the deed of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, are working and creating as never before in all the fields. The initiatives, innovations and rationalisations are following one another.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said: The development of a mass and powerful innovative movement, based on science and advanced experience is also linked with the clear perspectives and numerous possibilities for progress created by the new 1986-1990 Five Year Plan. This plan will carry forward and in a balanced way the whole economic and social development of the country, it will further strengthen the political and economic independence, it will raise higher the level of the material and cultural well-being of the working masses, it will further steel the defence of the homeland. Hundreds of big and small projects of heavy and light industry, agriculture, transport and social sectors are envisaged to be built by relying on our own forces and resources.

The party has always considered the efforts for progress in every field, and especially those for the introduction of the contemporary technique and technology, the efforts for innovations and rationalisations as being closely connected with the development and deepening of the technical-sceintific revolution. This revolution, which has today engulfed the entire world, has an accentuated social-class character. In the capitalist-revisionist countries, no matter how much developed they are, it proceeds with difficulties, through numerous contradictions. In our country, however, it is an integral organic part of the whole socialist revolution, it is a powerful stimulus for progress and a deed of the broad working masses. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, the technical-scientific revolution is not carried out by a handful of learned people who have mastered the theory and science, even if they are numbered in some thousands. Like every genuine revolution, the scientific-technical revolution, too, is performed by the broad masses of people. Herein lies the profoundly mass democratic character of the innovative movement.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said: Wishing you victories and fresh successes allow me to express the conviction that the innovative movement, this powerful revolutionary drive of our time, will be carried forward that it will be more consolidated and will reach a higher level to the benefit of the all-sided incessant strengthening of our socialist homeland, its flourishing, growth and prosperity. His speech was listened to with attention and was frequently punctuated by enthusiastic applause and cheers.

At the end of the conference the first secretary of the district party committee Petro Dode said that the valuable advice and instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia will serve as a major program of work for all the working people in the district. They open horizons for them in order to carry and strengthen further the innovative movement, to raise its sceintific direction and organization to a higher level in the service of strengthening the economy and other sectors, to frontally realize the planned tasks and score ever greater successes. Comrade Ramiz Alia left Shkoder being seen off with great love.

ALIA SPEAKS AT BATTLE OF REC ANNIVERSARY

AU090833 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Big Rally and Popular Celebration on Occasion of the 42nd Anniversary of the Battle of Rec -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Attends" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- One of the most outstanding events in the national liberation war which has come down in history as the Battle of Rec was commemorated in Rec, Shkoder District on September 8.

Thousands of people attended a big popular rally. They burst into ardent cheers and applause when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia came here being accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Petro Dode.

Comrade Ramiz Alia placed a wreath at the monument commemorating the Battle of Rec with the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs of the War, Ramiz Alia".

The big popular rally organized on this occasion was declared open by the first secretary of the party district committee Petro Dode. Amidst the indescribable enthusiasm of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The commemoration of the events of the heroic struggle of our partisans and people against the fascist occupiers and their stooges, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others, is first of all, an expression of the profound veneration for our heroic party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the organisers and glorious leaders of the national liberation war, for our brave partisans, for the heroes and martyrs, for the blood shed and the sacrifices that our people have made to win the freedom and independence of our dear homeland.

Speaking of the partisan people resistance of August 1943 in Rec which proved through blood of the close ties of the people of these zones with the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that the Battle of Rec, as part of the national liberation war that our people waged under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, showed of [as received] the invincible strength the people have when they defend their precious rights, the freedom and independence of the homeland, of their unbreakable force when they are united.

Speaking of the contribution that the people of Shkoder District have made to the struggles for freedom and independence Comrade Ramiz Alia underlined:

Only one week after the bounding of the Communist Party of Albania, the first party organization was created in Shkoder. Shkoder became one of the cities where the guerrilla struggle had a very good organisation and a very great activity.

Further on he pointed out that in such celebrations, we communists come proudly because the party and Comrade Enver realised the objectives of the war, we come with the great obligation to carry the attained victories forward.

We shall go ahead resolutely on the road of the ideal of the national liberation war, on the road of Enver Hoxha, being convinced that only in this way we respond to the interests of the people, only in this way we keep the precious dying wish of the martyrs and express our boundless love and respect for our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and his deed.

Afterwards Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke on the international situation. A special feature of the assessments and stands of our party toward the international situations and events, he said, has been their predictive nature. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have anticipated in their embryonic stage those events and moments of world developments which would later assume an open regressive-reactionary expression. This has helped our people to be always prepared for any situation.

In the present day international situation the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples are under a constant threat. Today the two superpowers are striving to expand their domination not only in land and sea, but in space as well. As a result of this aggressive policy the danger of nuclear war is becoming more and more eminent.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to attentively and was received with ardent acclamations for our glorious party of labour.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with love by the highlanders and all those present. "Good bye in other anniversaries, with the party always at the head," was the wish of all participants in that beautiful celebration, for whom this day will always remain unforgettable.

FURTHER SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ENCOURAGED

AU061249 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Let Us Turn Into Reality and Great Tasks Confronting Us With a Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] The visit that Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly made last week to the districts of Korce and Kolonje, were transformed into powerful manifestations of the people's ardent and limitless affection within the party, and of their steel-like party-people unity, as well as their firm determination to always further the great cause of socialist construction and the country's defense.

In the cordial meetings and talks that he had with the people and cadres of the aforementioned districts, Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions and raised a number of important issues, highlighting the successes of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the intelligentsia in the fulfillment of the current year's tasks and the tasks of the entire seventh 5-year period, causing them to deserve the title of "Standard-Bearers of the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha." The study, programming, and implementation of these instructions and teachings constitute a great working program of value for the present and the future, for the party organs and organizations, the state and economic organs, the mass organizations at the base and at the center, as well as for all the working people in our country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that in the future as in the present, our socioeconomic development will preserve the fundamental proportions between and within the various branches, and will result in the further strengthening and extension of industry throughout the country and the intensification of agriculture.

As the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed, the advance along this road constantly elevating the efficiency of the economy is closely related to the frontal implementation of the plan in all sectors of the economy, with a strict regimen of thrift. The instructions given concerning the struggle against unilateralism in the development of the economy and the fulfillment of tasks in order to prevent unevenness and disproportions are of importance in the work of all party organs and organizations, on all levels. The lag in the development of the livestock sector, compared with the development of the agricultural sector, is a reflection of such disproportions. Overcoming this lag in the livestock sector and making progress at the pace required by the party is an important task. This is because the progress of agriculture as a whole and the best possible means to supply the population with essential products are directly related to the progress of the livestock sector.

But disproportions are also reflected in the low yields of vegetables and industrial crops, in the unevenness of yields from one district to the next with regard to field crops, and particularly in the unevenness of yields of various sectors within the same unit. There are considerable reserves able to increase agricultural and livestock products and these must be better known and utilized. It is therefore necessary to devote particular attention to bread grains -- as always -- to increase efforts to develop the livestock sector, and to increase yields. We must also increase the yields of industrial crops and vegetables, and to extend horticulture in order to increasingly better meet the needs of industry and of the people. In this context, without denying the considerable achievements made, the party requires a change in the development of the hilly and mountainous regions with regard to yields. This cannot be achieved by partial measures, by "patching up," but must come through a considerable advance in all sectors, particularly through an elevation of the level and efficiency of the organizational and managerial work of all cadres and specialists.

To make certain that progress is made everywhere, the communists and cadres must be in the lead and must never tire of explaining the party's line to the masses. More responsibility is required of them. They are required to be conscious of the difficulties and to act competently and with a spirit of initiative. The current problems cannot be resolved by working at a normal pace. They require study and effort to find big solutions in every branch of the economy and constant struggling against manifestations of bureaucracy and officialdom. The understanding and implementation of these tasks must result in the further mobilization of communists and cadres, particularly in agricultural enterprises and cooperatives so that they may take the offensive, work with boldness and redoubled energy, and bear in mind that the role of the masses is important to the frontal fulfillment of all tasks. Organizational and management work must better respond to the fervor and revolutionary mobilization of the masses, not by becoming a hindrance, but by providing concrete, on-the-spot solutions, without any procrastination. It is from this angle that all leading organs at the base and at the center must view their work. It is important that everyone understand that solutions to various complicated economic questions must be sought within the enterprise or the district, and an end must be put to the practice of enterprises blaming everything on the central department, and vice versa. Every difficulty, every shortcoming must be considered realistically and energetic measures must be taken to overcome them.

Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that the perfecting of organization and management is not often called upon to ensure progress in the economy and all other fields. Our experience has shown clearly that where high results have been achieved, there has been good organization, as well as good organizers. This has been proven in Korce District by the experience of the Place agricultural enterprise, the 1 May Coal Mine, and the Vithkiq, Brozdovec, Miras, Liqenas, and other highland cooperatives. There are numerous such examples.

The issue is to disseminate advanced experience everywhere and to consider this to be one of the most important tasks of the base organs and organizations. This must not be considered solely from the technical-material viewpoint, but also in the matter of organization and management.

In Comrade Ramiz Alia's talks and meetings with workers, cadres, and communists, his valuable instructions on the further strengthening of the role of party leadership and the militant role of communists, occupied a particular place. He stressed that working for the party caused a beautiful feeling, as it is a creative, lively, and constantly developing work. It has its own specific characteristics from one district to the other, from one sector to the other, and from one person to the other. Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that the party must work with every individual. This cannot be achieved, however, by considering the party's work as a profession. If there is "professionalism" in work for the party, it lies in one's merging with the masses. Work for the party requires a broad horizon, it requires more study of the country's overall development. That is why the communists, and the cadre together with them, should not withdraw within their own "castle" in an enterprise, cooperative, or district, but must learn more from the experience in other districts.

In our country economic progress has advanced side by side with its cultural and social development. A genuine radical revolution has been carried out in this context. But the party organs, organizations, and all their instruments, the state and economic organs, and the mass organizations must intensify their efforts even more to further raise the militant role of our new art, culture, and science. These will be confronted with even greater and more complicated tasks. In particular, as Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, our art and culture must nourish and inspire lofty communist ideals and a militant and creative spirit. They must disseminate progressive thinking, and make people capable of resolving tasks of great dimensions and of mastering contemporary scientific achievements. Our art and culture are also required to assist in breaking down and rejecting outdated concepts of work and production, and to move the masses to work at a rapid revolutionary pace. This is achieved only when writers and artists live closely with the people because -- as Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out -- real art marches in step with the great concerns of the people.

The "Standard-Bearer of the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" movement, in which all the working masses of our country have joined, must be better guided by the base party organs and organizations. What is primarily required is that this great revolutionary movement be broadly conceived. It should encompass all sectors of production and life, extend into the very life of the party itself, and be deepened and furthered daily, making every worker conscious that he can only be a standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings by fulfilling and overfulfilling all tasks, by being a militant citizen, by his correct behavior in society, and by his correctness toward socialism and the homeland.

Socialist Albania is building socialism under the conditions of a savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement in an international situation that is becoming increasingly exacerbated. Comrade Ramiz Alia's 26 August speech at the Korce rally once again firmly defined the principle, revolutionary, and international policy of our party and of our socialist state. This policy has been drafted with a sure hand by Comrade Enver Hoxha himself and has given our country an honored reputation throughout the world among the most progressive contemporary forces, and among all people fighting for freedom, independence, and social and national liberation. Albania will continue to pursue this line firmly, convinced that in this way it is defending the interests of its own people, all people, and the cause of revolution throughout the world.

The basic characteristics of our foreign policy have been and remain its determined stand against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, its opposition to their aggressive policy throughout the world, and its struggle against modern revisionism and international reaction. The consistent policy of good-neighborliness toward the neighboring countries is firm evidence of the principles and correct nature of the foreign policy of our party and of our socialist state. The normal friendly relations established with Greece, Italy, and Turkey prove this very clearly. Albania has pursued the same principled policy toward Yugoslavia, although relations are not what they should be, due to the constant hostile policy pursued by the Yugoslav leadership toward our country.

Our party's principled foreign policy forges ahead resolutely on the road of socialism and Marxism-Leninism guided by the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Ramiz Alia. Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech constitutes a clear and firm answer, as well as a confirmation of the great truth that, in its foreign policy, Albania will forge ahead unwaveringly on the road defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha and approved by party congresses.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's discussions and instructions constitute a great program of work for all communists, cadres, specialists, and for all people. In studying them carefully and in mastering them, our mobilization and revolutionary spirit will be further raised for the frontal fulfillment of the current year's task and the start of the coming 5-year plan.

GOVERNMENT GREETS BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU090936 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"The national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria avails us of the opportunity to convey the best wishes to the Bulgarian people".

TODOROV LEADS DELEGATION'S VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

AU101535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Today a delegation from the National Assembly, led by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, left for the Netherlands. The visit is at the invitation of the Netherlands parliament. Among those seeing the delegation off at Sofia airport was Johan Faber, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

MITKOV, ARMY MARK LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU090930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The soldiers of Sofia garrison celebrated the 41st anniversary of socialist revolution in our country at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army tonight. The comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, as well as generals and officers, many citizens, and military attaches of the fraternal, socialist countries attended the celebration.

CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER ENDS VISIT 10 SEPTEMBER

AU101835 Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 10 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior, visiting here was Mr Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers and Cuba's minister of the interior.

The Cuban guest left the country today.

27TH INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING FAIR OPENS IN BRNO

Husak, Others at Opening

LD101237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The 27th International Engineering Fair opened today in Brno in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The festive opening was also attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; and by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The opening speech was made by federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle.

Husak Visits Foreign Pavilions

LD102107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The 27th International Engineering Fair opened today in Brno in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Miroslav Langr reports on today's events at the exhibition center:

[Langr] After the opening ceremony, Comrade Gustav Husak and other representatives set off on a tour of the fair exhibits. In Pavilion A they visited the stand of the USSR where they were welcomed by Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. In our foreign trade the USSR holds first place, and this year trade between the two countries will exceed R13 billion. In a conversation that I witnessed, comrades Husak and Lomakin emphasized the importance of the Program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the CSSR and USSR for the Period Up to the Year 2000. The program fully corresponds to the interests of the people of both countries.

The guests then visited the stands of the DPRK and Cuba. They also visited the official exhibits of Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Australia, Belgium, the FRG, France, and Japan. A number of important firms from these states regularly take part in the Brno fairs and consider the CSSR a reliable trade partner.

In Pavilion D, Comrade Husak and other guests acquainted themselves with the exhibit of our foreign trade enterprise Kovo. As I could see, they gave particular attention to modern computer technology. They spoke with exhibitors and producers about implementing electronics in the national economy, and about widening production and scientific and technological cooperation with CEMA countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak then visited stands of Bulgaria, the USSR [as heard], Hungary, and the GDR. At the stands of the foreign trade enterprise Pragoinvest and CKD Prague, the CSSR representatives concentrated their attention on the cooperation between these enterprises and the USSR, as they also did at exhibits of the Motokov and Czechoslovak automobile factories. Among other things, Comrade Husak interested himself at these stands in the production of Tatra trucks.

The guests then continued with a tour of the exhibits in Pavilion Z. At the exhibit of the Skoda-Export foreign trade enterprise, they acquainted themselves with steam, water, and nuclear energy products.

At the close of the tour our party and state representatives gave attention to products of agricultural engineering in the open area by Pavilion Z. I can confirm that they inspected the tractors and agricultural machinery exhibited -- this year's theme subject -- with great interest. Representatives of the Agrozet Brno concern informed Comrade Husak about innovations in their production program. Agrozet is showing over 50 exhibits at the fair, of which 30 are new. Among them are modernized Zetor tractors with higher capacity engines and lower fuel consumption. The tour of the exhibits at the fair lasted over 3 hours. At the close, Comrade Gustav Husak gave an interview to representatives of our media:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified person] Comrade General Secretary, at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee you spoke of the tasks concerning the implementation of progress in science and technology as the basic prerequisite for intensification of the national economy. What is your impression of the Brno fair from this angle, and what do you consider to be most important in accelerating scientific and technological development?

[Husak] We spoke about accelerating scientific and technological progress not only at the June session, but also at the congress during a special session of the Central Committee on the development of science and technology. It is the task of today, a strategic task for the next 5-year plan. We will also be concerning ourselves with this as a key task at the 17th congress. Quite simply, scientific and technological development, economical production, and excellent quality in all work is what will earn our living, which will sustain us, which will further the CSSR and also the contentment of our people and foreign partners.

During such an ordinary inspection in Brno, in what I see and hear there is some form of progress. The progress can be seen in various subjects; for example, in engineering, the key sector of our national economy, progress can be seen. Everyone who tours this fair will become familiar with these questions. Naturally we cannot yet be satisfied with the tempo. It is necessary in many areas to catch up with the world. Science and technology in the world does not stand still; it is developing, and we, as a small country that lives from imports and exports, must match up with the advanced, the most advanced countries. So this task remains, and I think that this year's Brno fair is an example of such a step, a small step forward.

[Question] At this year's Brno fair there are examples of successful cooperation with socialist countries, and many of our products promise success on other foreign markets. What do you see as the main tasks and prerequisites for the extension of Czechoslovak participation in the international division of labor?

[Husak] First, the idea of the international division of labor as an integration process in the CEMA member-countries is correct, and second, for a small or medium-small country such as the CSSR it is a necessity. We cannot produce everything ourselves; we cannot produce in sufficient amounts or series; we must divide labor.

During the tour of the Brno fair, our foreign trade comrades showed me a whole number of concrete examples of how we cooperate with the USSR, the GDR, Hungary and other countries, and in many cases also with nonsocialist countries. This division of labor is unavoidable, and even for us ourselves it is unavoidable and necessary, so I am happy to see here concrete examples of good cooperation, and of course we will support this. We cannot look inwardly to ourselves; on the contrary, we must keep in step, as I have already said, with the world. This is why this fair is also proof that we have moved on in a whole number of things, and that we must go even further. [end recording]

CHNOUPEK, HUNGARY'S VARKONYI ON BILATERAL ISSUES

LD101420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Talks began today in the Cernin Palace in Prague between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi, the Czechoslovak and Hungarian foreign ministers. They exchanged views on topical issues of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and indicated specific opportunities for developing them further. They described the fact that mutual cooperation stems from the close collaboration between the CPCZ and MSZMP and from the conclusions of the talks between their supreme representatives Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar as the basis and guarantee of further development of mutual relations in all spheres.

Both ministers stressed the need for methodical and planned efforts to strengthen further the cooperation between both fraternal socialist countries. They came out in favor of the further expansion of mutual and harmonious cooperation between all the socialist states for increasing the role and influence of socialism in the international arena by means of implementing the jointly developed strategic policy.

They gave a positive assessment of political ties over the whole spectrum of ongoing contacts on party, state, and parliamentary matters. They declared themselves in favor of further intensification of these contacts in the interests of more effective coordination of the foreign policy approach of both countries and all fraternal socialist states within the Warsaw Pact.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi also exchanged views on the further improvement of cooperation in culture, education, science, health care and tourism.

COLOTKA VISITS AUSTRIAN FIRMS; DISCUSSES TIES

LD102208 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Report by Lubomir Sisak on the visit to Austria by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier -- recorded]

[Text] The culmination of today's agenda were the talks between our representative and Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor. They were connected with yesterday's talks with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in the sense that they sought further possibilities for the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. The two sides stressed that economic cooperation is a significant stabilizing element of good-neighborly bilateral contacts.

Today's remaining program also demonstrated this view. This morning's outing near Linz was at the Donau Chemie Enterprise in Pischelsdorf. Comrade Colotka became acquainted with the production lines of this chemical enterprise, who products, thanks to cooperation with Bratislava Petrimex are being manufactured in the CSSR. The present successful cooperation in producing phosphoric acid for our processing enterprises, which use it to produce industrial fertilizers, was assessed with the firm's executives. These enterprises are the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Plant in Bratislava and Duslo Sala.

During the visit they discussed possibilities of continuing this cooperation up to the year 2000. Other cooperation spheres were also discussed.

The afternoon stopover was at the Schweithofer firm in the town of Ybbs.

It is a timber processing plant that also delivers machines and technological equipment for the wood processing industry. Tonight the Austrian hosts have invited our delegation to the Viennese Opera for the performance of "La Boheme" in which our national artist, Petr Dvorsky, will sing.

'ILL WILL' OF U.S. LEADERS TOWARD USSR CRITICIZED

LD101406 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington's absolute unwillingness to meet the USSR halfway in measures in relaxation of tension and halting the arms race is quite clear, isn't it? Questions like this can be heard everywhere in the USSR these days, and they reflect the whole spectrum of concern by the Soviet people at the state of affairs when the only response Washington makes to each successive appeal to adopt specific measures is "no." In these circumstances we can only be amazed, to put it mildly, at the signals emanating from the California residence of the U.S. President, to the effect that the steps taken by the U.S. cannot prejudice the cause of peace, and that the master of the White House is ready to prove that the United States allegedly has only good intentions, while the actions of the USSR, on the other hand, are nothing but hostile in their nature.

All these facts show one thing: The U.S. leadership has been taken aback by the fact that the series of consistent Soviet steps has demonstrated that there is a clear peaceful alternative to the arms race.

By carrying out the underground nuclear test in Nevada in response to the Soviet moratorium on any kind of nuclear explosion and by Washington's decision to test its ASAT weapon as a reply to the Soviet appeal to prevent the militarization of space -- this attitude of the U.S. speaks for itself. The U.S. leadership could not give a more blatant demonstration of how closely it is linked with the military circles paving the way for uncontrollable consequences for the cause of peace. Let us recall also that regardless of the American ASAT weapons test, Washington's contentions about the need to catch up with Soviet developments in this field are completely unfounded. Back in 1983 the USSR declared a unilateral moratorium on launching ASAT weapons into space and proposed to the U.S. a bilateral freeze on work in this sphere, and the scrapping of everything that could be connected with this type of weapon.

The main danger of the American actions consists of the fact that they are now, in effect, part of the program of weapons development for "star wars," and they are a step -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES recently remarked -- in the direction beyond the point of no return. The U.S. leadership is literally forgetting that the USSR's proposed action program reflects the political stance of many international organizations and governments that are urgently calling for a halt to the escalation of hostility and military confrontation. Therefore, we can only wonder why the U.S. Government circles are so deaf to every successive proposal and to the voice of common sense, regardless of where it comes from.

Two months have elapsed since the forthcoming Soviet-American summit was announced. This is time enough for each side to demonstrate the approach they are going to adopt there. In this period, however, not a single American action has shown the political will for cooperation in matters relating to the fate of world peace.

Two months ago President Ronald Reagan said he was willing to go as far as it takes to come to an agreement with the USSR.

The only miles traveled so far, however, are those on the odometer of the American conveyor belt of new weapons and the many thousands of words of new offensive attacks aimed at the Soviet people. That is why the Soviet people are asking the inevitable question: Isn't American policy today not guided only by the ill will of those people and groups who see an improvement in Soviet-American relations only as a dire threat to themselves and their weapons development plans?

HAVLIN EVALUATES NATIONALIZED FILM INDUSTRY

LD101434 Prague CTK in English 1323 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- the mission of socialist cinematography in Czechoslovakia is to actively help promote art and culture and the ideological, moral and esthetic education of the people, Josef Havlin, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee said today.

Speaking at a meeting on the 40th anniversary of the nationalization of the film industry in Czechoslovakia he noted that creative workers must feel today much greater responsibility so that such a powerful weapon as film unequivocally serves the cause of the people, the strengthening of socialism in the country and the education of socialist man. Film-makers should now concentrate more than ever on helping the Communist Party in solving the complex and great tasks of the construction of developed socialism and increasing the work and social activity of the masses.

In the present stage of socialist development we regard it most important to focus the creative forces of film workers on producing works meeting the demands of the construction of developed socialism, contributing to its improvement, propagating the peace policy of the socialist countries and actively exposing the aggressive line of imperialism, sensitivively rendering the peculiariaties of contemporary ideological struggle in the international field increasing the vigilance of our people and actively promoting patriotic and international education, Josef Havlin stated.

The party secretary listed the successes of Czechoslovak cinematography and said there are still problems too. We still make films of indistinct ideological and artistic qualities. The many-sided problems of contemporary life are not rendered fully on a desirable level and the present-day hero is not presented sufficiently truthfully and artistically in his every-day struggle for social progress. Topical subjects of scientific-technical development and innovative forms of work are not yet used on appropriate level. Josef Havlin said the causes of the problems are to be sought in the work of script writers dramatists and directors, but we cannot be satisfied with the level of management in film-making either, he said.

Director of the Czechoslovak film enterprise Jiri Purs stated it is decisive that socialist orientation and the struggle for close links with the working class and the Communist Party have always prevailed.

The nationalized film industry has produced 1,400 full-length films and more than 34,000 short films. Since 1945, a network of almost 3,000 cinemas has been established which have been visited by over 4,000 million spectators since 1945.

Especially Czechoslovak films for children and youth are very popular abroad and are winning an average of 20 prizes at foreign festivals annually. They are being sold to both socialist and capitalist countries which appreciate mainly the present of humanistic ideas in them and their educational qualities, Jiri Purs stated.

REAGAN SANCTIONS, U.S. S. AFRICA INTERESTS VIEWED

LD1018?7 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1503 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] [Announcer] U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced limited sanctions against South Africa yesterday. The timid measures he announced have led to disappointment both among the antiapartheid forces of South Africa and the United States. What considerations lie behind the harsher measures needed against the Botha regime, measures that have even been demanded by circles in the American financial world? Frank (?Rether) reports:

[Begin (?Rether) recording] Reagan has now announced his limited sanction measures against South Africa in order to preempt more far-reaching demands by U.S. public opinion and the business world. As the former presidential candidate Jessie Jackson said with disappointment, Reagan's half-hearted steps are not enough to force any changes in the Botha regime's policy of racial segregation. It is precisely this, however, that increasing numbers of realistically-minded financial circles in the United States and other Western countries are interested in. The mass rebellion of the repressed nonwhite population against apartheid has made them aware that the policy of racial segregation in South Africa, however profitable it was for a long time, is now an anachronism. The growing revolt, which evidently cannot in the long term be contained even with the use of force, is forcing them to rethink the American attitude toward South Africa. Their aim is to safeguard the capitalist system there even without white minority rule and to maintain the position and influence of the United States and the West in general. They do not want to lose the prosperous, economically developed, and strategically placed country on the Cape.

The views and thought processes of these circles are reflected in a recent commentary in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It states that in view of the developments in South Africa, the renunciation of apartheid and sharing of political power with the nonwhite population is inevitable. The United States must not be on the wrong, losing side in this. The long-term interests of the United States no longer coincide with those of the Botha government and, therefore, pressure must be brought to bear on it.
The commentator, who had just returned from a lengthy stay in South Africa, expressed concern about the growing anti-Americanism among the blacks and white South African opponents of racial segregation, who believe that apartheid is based on white racism and Western capitalism. If the United States wants to retain its influence in South Africa and intends to avoid a bloodbath there, it must play a constructive and active role and conduct talks with both sides, also persuading the regime in Pretoria to conduct such talks on South Africa's future. These talks can, however, only be useful if they are held with the real representatives of the black majority of the population, namely the African National Congress [ANC], United Democratic Front [UDF], and Anzanian People's Organisation. Their recognized leaders are Oliver Tambo, Bishop Tutu, UDF founder Allan Boesak, and above all, Nelson Mandela.

The commentator of THE NEW YORK TIMES also expressed concern about the fact that Botha's continuing terror is also hardening positions on the other side and that 1 day it will no longer be the black politicians seeking a multiracial, democratic South Africa who have influence, but forces that are much more radical and would no longer talk with the United States. South Africa would then be lost to the United States and the West in general.

These are the thoughts expressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES commentator and they reflect the view American financial circles have about South Africa's future. Hence their pressure on the White House and their disssatisfaction over Reagan's timid sanctions, which will not force Botha to renounce the anachronistic policy of racial segregation.

However, Reagan, like Botha, who rejects all dialogue with ANC and all renunciation of apartheid, wants to continue his present policy. As a result, the future course of events in South Africa is predictable. The terror will continue, every day there will be renewed suffering, and every day there will be deaths. The Reagan administration cannot, as Bishop Tutu pointed out, absolve itself of its share of the blame. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY WANTS END TO NATO FALL EXERCISES

LD101033 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep [DPA[-- The GDR Defense Ministry has demanded in its magazine, MILITAERWESEN, that NATO dispense with large maneuvers in the fall. These maneuvers, which take place every year with the involvement of more than 300,000 soldiers very close to the borders of the socialist states, constitute "a genuine element of threat," the magazine states, according to the Information Bureau West (IWE) today.

Large military groupings at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact bear no relation to the requirements of checking combat readiness of troops and guaranteeing defense capability. In addition, "such demonstrations of military power and strength" make it possible to begin surprise offensive actions proceeding from the exercise.

In this connection, according to IWE, the magazine also resolutely rejects proposals by NATO for military notification and verification between the two large power blocs in East and West. An exchange is aimed in essence "at laying open the defense structures of the Warsaw Pact countries, especially of the USSR." At the same time NATO would gain "improved opportunities for espionage" from reciprocal notification.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN 9 SEP

LD092216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference arrived in Berlin today for a several-day visit to the GDR. The delegation is led by Liu Ningyi, member of the permanent commission of the national committee [title as received]. The delegation is in the GDR at the invitation of Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front.

ZAYKOV, SUPREME SOVIET GROUP TOUR GERA BEZIRK

LD102253 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is today paying a visit to the Gera Bezirk. Included on the agenda of the delegation, led by Presidium member Lev Zaykov, are talks with local politicians. The Soviet parliamentarians will view the Carl Zeiss-Jena Combine and institutions of the health sector and popular education.

During the visit, the delegation would like to acquaint itself with the experiences of the greater independent responsibility of the local state organs in solving problems in their territory.

4 DECADES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

AU051319 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Dr Andras Klingerg, head of a main department at the Central Statistical Office: "Four Decades of Our Population"]

[Text] The increase in the population in our fatherland was 1,600,000 in 40 years: the estimated 9,082,000 at the beginning of 1945 will grow to an estimated 10,658,000 by the end of 1985. This 17 percent increase is basically because of natural reproduction. During the last 4 decades, 6,562,000 people were born and almost 5 million died, while immigration decreased the population by 190,000.

Of the slightly more than 9 million people who lived to see the liberation of the present territory of the country, only 4.5 million are now alive; thus, 57 percent of the present population of Hungary was born after the liberation. Of the 4-decade population increase, 43 percent came in the first decade after the liberation.

In the following 25 years, regardless of the various fluctuations and because of the very high fertility and low death rates, the level of natural reproduction remained more or less at a annual 0.4 percent. The variables noticeable in the natural growth of the population are mainly because of the changes in birth rates, while the natural decrease in the recent period is closely related to the increase in the death rate.

There are two unrelated, sometimes even conflicting, tendencies seen in the 4-decade increase of population. On the one hand, there was a strong and cyclical fluctuation in the birth rates; on the other, the main tendency in fertility starting from the last century continued: The number of children per family showed a gradual, accelerating decrease.

There was a slight increase in the birth rate after the war; this rate stopped at this level, which was higher than that before the war. A slight decrease followed in 1951-1952. However, because of administrative measures in demographic policy, a strong increase followed from 1953 onward, which reached the highest postliberation level in 1954. After the administrative measures were abolished, there was a slow and, later, a sharp increase until the already mentioned [as published] lapse in 1962-63.

Next followed another slight increase resulting from the measures introduced in support of large families; the birth rate level peaked then stagnated between 1967 and 1973. At that time new measures were adopted in the demographic policy and this caused the boom of 1974-76. The birth rate then decreased slightly from 1977 and strongly from 1980. In the above-mentioned period of lapse and boom a significant role was played by the fact that the number of young females in general was lower in the lapse and higher in the boom, and the fact that the larger generations around 1974-76 -- because of the measures that were adopted -- were more willing to give birth at a younger age. It was precisely because of this, however, that fewer children born after 1977.

The demographic waves are worth analyzing in more detail. For example, reviewing the reasons for the boom in the mid-seventies, we can say that one-sixth of the increase was due to the higher number of younger females.

A further 7-8 percent was because of the changes in marriage customs; namely, that more people married at a younger age and, in general, the number of marriages increased. If the drop noticed in the birth rate is compared with that of 1975, one-third of the decrease shown was because of a lower fertility rate and only one-sixth of the drop is justified by the fact that those female generations belonging to a low birth rate group reached fertility age exactly in this time period. Apart from this, the number of marriages also decreased.

The age distribution of child-bearing women has also changed significantly during the past 4 decades. Among the age groups of fertile women, the number of those accepting motherhood in their twenties increased gradually, while those giving birth at a later age decreased sharply. Thus, the fertility of those above 34 decreased steadily and of those aged 30-34 it increased slightly. The most significant changes in the birth rate were shown to the group of women aged 20-29.

We have mentioned the decrease in the number of children in families as a long-term characteristic trend. In the years following the liberation, one-fifth of all newborn babies were still the fourth or later child. Today, however, this proportion does not reach even 6 percent. There has been a considerable drop in the number and proportion of families raising six or more children. The most striking phenomenon is the two-child family becoming pervasive. While in liberation period only one-fourth of the babies constituted the second child in the family; today their proportion is close to 40 percent.

Compared to the other European countries our birth and reproduction indicators are essentially unchanged: In these 4 decades, as between the two world wars, the Hungarian figures have been in the medium or slightly lower range. The difference, however, is that the babyboom experienced in the majority of European countries following World War II did not happen in Hungary. The birth rate wave-trough experienced in the first half of the sixties was an exclusively Hungarian phenomenon, while the birth rate peak of the seventies took place in Hungary precisely at a time when the reproduction chart in most European countries started to decrease. The reduction in the number of births experienced in the eighties, however, is characteristic of most European countries.

As we have already mentioned, developments in natural reproduction are influenced also by developments in mortality. This is characterized in Hungary partly by the aging of the population -- mortality is, of course, higher in the 60 or older age group. On the other hand, however, the high mortality proportion of males under 30 years of age is an alarming phenomenon.

The developments in the average age of the deceased also reflects the changes in mortality according to age. At the end of the forties, this was under 50 years of age on the average; today, however, it is close to 68 years. The average lifespan expected at birth reflects the change even better. (This is a figure which, supposing an unchanged mortality, starts from the mortality data characteristic at birth). This life span was 62 years following the liberation; today it is close to 70 years. This, however, is still lower than in many European countries.

The change in the proportion of characteristic causes of death also played a role in the developments concerning mortality. As a result of advanced treatment procedures and public health measures, for example, the number and proportion of the deceased due to infectious diseases has considerably decreased.

Mortality has increased, however, as a result of other diseases such as, for instance, cardiovascular diseases and tumors. There has been an increase in the proportions of so-called violent death causes. Four decades ago, only 24 percent of all deaths were caused by circulatory diseases; today, their proportion is 53 percent. The proportion of tumor diseases was 11 percent earlier; today it is 20 percent. The proportion of violent death cases increased from 5 percent to 9 percent. (The latter group includes traffic and other accidents and the particularly large number of victims of suicide.)

Moreover, compared to the mortality situation of the European countries, the Hungarian mortality indicators and the expected life span values have always been less favorable than the European average. By the mid-sixties, our situation in this respect gradually improved. Since then, however, as a result of unfavorable processes, a considerable regression has taken place, thus affecting these indicators. Today we are at the rear of the line of economically developed countries.

As a whole, therefore, the decrease in our natural reproduction can be explained partly by a drop in the birth rate and partly by an increase in mortality. Therefore, the key to improvement can only be a greater birth rate and bigger families, improvements in the medical treatment of the most important causes of death, and primarily the reduction of death cases through a healthier way of life.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL LAMENTS PROBLEM IN PARTS SUPPLY

LD070602 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Interview with Andras Meszaros, deputy managing director of Hungarian State Railways, by Attila Balint; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Summary] [Balint] The situation of freight transport in the peak autumn period has been bad for years and is still deteriorating. On an average Monday there are 5,000 cars waiting to be unloaded.

[Meszaros] This is quite true, largely because many enterprises do not collect the goods sent to them during weekends. The demurrage amounts to a sum exceeding 1 billion forints per year, without achieving the prompt unloading that it is intended to achieve. This year the railways will resort to compulsory unloading, whereby goods left uncollected by the addressee will simply be unloaded to free the freight cars.

"A very significant proportion of our locomotives -- about 60-70 electric locomotives and over 100 diesel locomotives -- are out of service awaiting repair. The problem is the lack of parts.

[Balint] "But our electric locomotives were made in Hungary, I believe. This is not a case of parts having to be imported.

[Meszaros] "The big problems are precisely with the Hungarian components industry. The readiness of our own enterprises to deliver parts is not what it ought to be. There are thousands of freight cars awaiting repair because of the lack of parts, labor, and even, to some extent, money. Naturally this reduces the stock that can be used for freight transport.

ASSESSMENT OF REAGAN, BUSH REMARKS ON NOV SUMMIT

LD102217 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The President of the United States has expressed his hope that his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in early November will mark the beginning of an improvement in Soviet-American ties. Reagan delivered his speech at a reception Washington for the Danish prime minister.

The U.S. vice president also made a statement about the forthcoming summit meeting. According to Cush, the aim of the meeting in Geneva will be to work out a program that would provide the framework for settling Soviet-American relations. The vice president does not exclude the possibility of coming to agreement over some concrete issues at the summit meeting. Nevertheless, Bush explained that in his opinion a successful outcome to the Reagan-Gorbachev dialogue would be greatly helped if the USSR would provide evidence of its goodwill in the period before the summit; withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan, for example.

In connection with Bush's statement, TASS notes that the vice president is again expecting the concessions to come from the USSR without paying any attention to Moscow's initiatives. According to a comment by the Soviet news agency, the statements made by Bush are hardly likely to help in the objective preparation of the Soviet-American summit meeting and the joint search for a way to improve bilateral ties and strengthen security.

PARTY ORGAN LAUDS GORBACHEV'S PRESUMMIT STANCE

AU061204 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Janos Elek: "At What Target?"]

[Text] When the F-15 fighter plane reaches a height of 29 kilometers it launches the missile. The two-stage carrier missile accelerates the warhead which shoots toward the target at a speed of 800 Kilometers per minute.

We are quoting from the script of Western U.S. weapons tests that are aimed at testing the new antisatellite system and that are being carried out in a hurry, not at the urging of the responsible people in the Air Force, but because of the leaders of the White House and the Pentagon, says THE WASHINGTON POST. The warhead, equipped with super-electronics, has not even been launched yet and has already hit a political target. The recently published Soviet statement comments on the tests and writes that Washington is not ready or willing to come to an agreement on preventing the militarization of space. The Soviet stand was presented most recently in the interview Gorbachev gave to the U.S. news magazine TIME:

"We are ready to negotiate, but not about space weapons, not about the types of weapons that may be placed in space, but about preventing the arms race being extended into space."

There are daily signs from Washington which even contradict each other. President Reagan's spokesman has stated in one and the same statement that the United States is ready to go halfway to solve the problems but also that Washington insists on continuing the "star wars" program. A few weeks before the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministers' talks, and a good 2 and 1/2 months before the Soviet-U.S. summit, this "One statement -- two voices" method will find little enthusiasm in Moscow.

But there is no frenetic applause in the United States itself. There are a few people who think that it is also against U.S. interests for Washington to press for dangerous superiority, which is illogical, instead of pressing for logical compromises. Referring to the antisatellite weapon, Democratic Party Congressman Joe Moakley says that, with this decision, the U.S. Administration has stepped on the dangerous and one-way road of arming space. The U.S. politician, in his article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, states that the government's argument, which again refers to the superiority of the Soviets, is false: He recalls that it was precisely the United States that first deployed such weapons in the sixties: He also points out that the prohibition of such weapons will in no way bring disadvantages for the Americans. The Democratic congressmen, referring to Geneva -- which could bring about a total ban on these weapons -- says: "If President Ronald Reagan considered nonproliferation at all seriously, he would delay the antisatellite weapon test -- at least until after the November summit."

Two years ago the USSR unilaterally committed itself not to launch antisatellite devices into space. The U.S. Congress is of the opinion that such a ban -- naturally with U.S. participation -- would considerably help the negotiations on restricting arms: the negotiations from which the President -- as was also noted in the statement -- expects good results.

"Whether we like one another or not, we can either survive or perish only together," said Mikhail Gorbachev.

Therefore, the question is this: What is the target of the warhead speeding at 800 kilometers per minute that the U.S. has announced it will test?

CZECH ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

Vaclavik, Olah Meet

LD092041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] [Announcer] A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, has arrived for an official friendly visit in Budapest. Our Budapest correspondent, Frantisek Valabek, reports on today's events:

[Valabek] The delegation was welcomed at Budapest airport by Colonel General Istvan Olah, Hungarian minister of defense, and other representatives of the leadership of the Hungarian People's Army.

In the afternoon the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Heroes' Square. An act of commemoration also took place on Gellert Hill, where the Czechoslovak delegation laid a wreath at the liberation memorial.

Our delegation, led by Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, was received by Istvan Olah, Hungarian minister of defence. The representatives of both fraternal armies discussed the fulfillment of tasks, the results of economic and social development, and securing the defense capability of both countries. They evaluated questions concerning the further development of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army. They pointed out the dangerous development of the present international situation, resulting from the aggressive policy of imperialist forces, and the importance of strengthening the unity and readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The official friendly visit by the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army continues tomorrow.

Dinner Held

LD092213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Colonel General Istvan Olah, the Hungarian minister of defense, has given a dinner in Budapest in honor of the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, which is in Hungary on an official friendly visit.

Both ministers spoke at the dinner, stressing the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of both countries, and the importance of consolidating the unity of the socialist community and the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states.

BRIEFS

LAZAR RECEIVES ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- Bolivar Valladares Bueda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Hungary, paid a visit of introduction on Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 10 Sep 85 LD]

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- On Monday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP CC, met the delegation of the Valencia Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (CPS), which was staying in Hungary from September 3 to 9 on the invitation of the Csongrad County Committee of the HSWP. The Spanish delegation, which was headed by Pedro Zamora, member of the CPS Executive Committee and general secretary of the Provincional committee, held talks with Sandor Szabo, first secretary of the Csongrad County party committee, and got acquainted with the economic, social and cultural life of the county. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 10 Sep 85 LD]

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF SEJM ELECTIONS

AU101012 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1147 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna -- Yesterday 100 prominent leaders and advisers of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity called for a boycott of the parliamentary elections scheduled for 13 October.

Poland in 1985 "is a state in a deep economic crisis, with unsolved social and political problems, a state with political prisoners and police tyranny" the appeal says. In such a state parliamentary elections are proposed to the citizens, in which the delegates are chosen by the authorities and the people are only called upon to cast their vote.

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 10 SEP

Election Boycott Call, Ecology

LD101846 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[By Anna Gembicka and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 10 -- At today's conference for foreign and Polish newsmen, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban dismissed reports by Western mass media (DPA, LE FIGARO), presenting ecological situation in Poland as catastrophical, and reviewed a broad scope of actions undertaken with an eye to environmental protection.

He also described as untrue reported by WASHINGTON TIMES daily about the Polish electoral system which allegedly does not safeguard secret voting. The spokesman said the secret ballot is safeguarded by the Constitution and the Electoral Law.

Replying to questions, Minister Urban said that the Polish delegation scheduled to attend the gala session of the U.N. General Assembly would be made up of General Jaruzelski as head of the delegation, and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. The spokesman also said that no meeting between General Jaruzelski and the Pope is expected in the immediate future.

Asked to comment on the call by activists of former Solidarnosc to boycott the parliamentary election, Minister Urban said: "In the light of our past experiences, showing the absence of repsonse to such calls, I don't think they could have any effect on a broader group of voters."

Calling for boycott, Minister Urban said, is not a spontaneous activity, but one that is more or less linked to membership in organizations whose moves as a whole violate particular paragraphs of the Penal Code. However, what I think is most important is political and moral qualification of those calls.

From the political viewpoint we do not worry -- I want to say that -- about boycott calls. They create a situation in which people undertaking such actions potentially place themselves on the margin of the country's political life, they go to another extreme, they voice confrontation-oriented ambitions, they do not recognize this country as their own, said the spokesman.

Next Minister Urban presented facts concerning activities by an illegal youth organization in Busko-Zdroj. Following Western reports, this case has been taken up of late by Radio Free Europe, the latter suggesting alleged tormenting of children.

Minister Urban disclosed that the matter relates to a dozen or so youths from four schools who set up a fascicizing organization "Hatred -- Secret Anarch" and were busy with painting swastikas, destroying property, levelling telephone threats and beating children from peasant's families.

Those youths were found to possess militia and fireman's uniforms, adjusted so as to resemble those of Gestapo or Wehrmacht. Most of the young members of that organization were placed in the custody of a guardian.

Presenting actions aimed at environmental protection, Minister Urban stressed that "it is untrue that Poland constitutes the most endangered country in Europe in ecological terms", and that "Poland is the area of ecological disaster".

"We have never claimed the state of the environment in Poland to be perfect. This state is unsatisfactory nearly everywhere in Europe, as well as in North America and some other regions of the world. In all industrialized countries there are regions more or less affected by changes in the environment. Such regions are also in this country -- we conventionally describe them as endangered regions -- but these are not regions of ecological catastrophes. Fortunately enough, the latter spared us and apply to other, sometimes highly industrialized countries.

For the past few years, widespread actions have been under way in Poland with an eye to improving the situation in the field of environmental protection, said Minister Urban. Let me recall for example that we have recently closed, irrespective of gross economic difficulties, the Concordia cokery in Zabrze, that we ceased to permit the start-up of new plants or production sections without complete protection.

We have largely speeded up the pace of construction of sewage treatment plants. 153 such plants were completed in 1984, with another 200 expected this year. By the year 1990 we will approximate the number of 400 sewage treatment plants completed each year. I will say for example that sewage treatment plants are currently under construction in such cities as Warsaw, Lodz, Poznan, Wroclaw, Szczecin, Lublin, Bialystok and many others.

Already now we allocate many-billion outlays for environmental protection, especially in most neglected regions in this respect (for example Silesia's annual outlays to this end total some 10 billion zlotys), and the sums of outlays in the coming five-year period will largely go up.

We develop coal cleaning with a view to decreasing the amount of sulphur in the fuel and limiting the emission of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere. A total of 75 million tonnes of coal is currently subject to cleaning.

Throughout the past five-year period the number of new installations protecting the environment has gone up by nearly 2,000 and there are almost 14,500 such installations this year. For example, dust fallout has been showing a downward tendency, and the effectiveness of dust collection plants has reached an average 93 per cent.

One can also recall that the area of national parks and protected zones amounts to more than 700 thousands hectares, and the number of nature reserves and landmarks nears 15 thousand, growing by 30 per cent over the recent years.

West European data, namely, the publication "ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT" (No. 8, 1983) and EMEP/MSC TECHNICAL REPORT (No. 2, 1983) testify that making Poland the country which occupies first position in Europe in respect of environmental pollution is either profound ignorance or tendentious manipulation.

According to the data in question, Urban continued, in Europe, Great Britain and Italy are ahead of Poland in total emmission of sulphur dioxide to atmosphere and in the emmission for 1 square kilometer per year, Poland is far behind Belgium and Great Britain, the countries so "perfectly" protecting the environment, whose figures are twice as high, as well as behind Italy and the FRG.

After all, such large emmissions of sulphur dioxide in Western Europe cannot but affect Poland's situation. Also according to these sources, no less than 58 per cent of sulphur compounds which subside on Poland's territory come from the sources outside this country's borders, mainly western and south-western ones. We are affected both by closer neighbours and many West European countries.

We can treat the information on the growth of environmental diseases as a signal to study the phenomena. Therefore, an appropriate system of industrial safety has been applied in all factories which pose danger to workers' health to decrease the hazard of occupational diseases to a minimum.

Although research works were under way in many centres, nobody in Poland has so far presented documented data of direct dependence between the growth of certain diseases and variations in environment caused by biodegradation factors.

In late 1970's capital spendings earmarked for environmental protection accounted for 3.5 per cent of all capital funds. Currently, the figure reaches 8.3 per cent and will continue to grow in the next years. Moreover, the modified investment mechanism enables growth of the figure above the level planned in the national socio-economic plan, said Urban.

Jaruzelski UN Speech

LD101932 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, met local and foreign journalist today at his weekly news conference.

[Unidentified reporter] At the beginning of his news conference, Jerzy Urban commented on threats to the environment in Poland.

An AFP correspondent asked whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski will raise the matter of Poland's debts in his UN speech:

[Begin Urban recording] I will certainly not present the contents of General Jaruzelski's speech before it is delivered. Generally speaking, there is no such habit in the world, and in Poland definitely not. [end recording]

WESTERN REPORTS ON PPR BECOMING MORE 'RELIABLE'

LD091246 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Polish Affairs -- Observations of Western Press (by PAP commentator" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- While following the everday dispatches of foreign media concerning Polish affairs, one can notice that a new tone has lately appeared in some Western papers of a political tinge far different from the Polish one. Evaluations presented in those papers have becomemore realistic and observations more reliable.

In connection with the current election campaign, the Western press has begun to notice that General Jaruzelski and other representatives of the Polish authorities have used an open language, concordant to feelings of the society, with no smooth words and easy promises.

On this occasion, Western correspondents began to notice that the government had not tinged reality nor hidden unfavourable facts. Finally, those correspondents pointed, and some of them made quite objective reports, that Polish authorities had set their policy [word indistinct] on the nation's opinion in its most important problems, on broad use of public opinion pools and publication of those polls, even if they had been unfavourable to the authorities.

The American ASSOCIATED PRESS wrote recently that the Polish Government had used public opinion pools in an unprecedented way. It is also worth to note that Western press has observed, with a certain surprise, that the government had conducted a very extensive social consultation before General Jaruzelski's address at the U.N. General Assembly, scheduled for the end of September. Western mass media had reported on the "Phone the General" and on the "Address Written by the Nation" actions. A Polish television programme, where chief of the premier's office General Michal Janiszewski unveiled the course of government's meetings and the methods of premier's works, also caught the Western press by surprise. Generally, reports and comments on those programmes have been objective.

MEAT SUPPLY 'COVERS' DEMAND FROM RATIONED SALES

LD101826 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Meat Supplies Meet Rationed Sales" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 10 -- In August, the supplies of livestock on conversion into meat totalled over 119 thousand tonnes and approximated the supplies of the similar period, last year. Certain increase was recorded in supplies of pork which rose by 4 per cent while the procurement of fat cattle dropped by 3.4 per cent.

From the beginning of the year till the end of August last, stated owned and individual farms delivered for the meat industry over 1,010 thousand tonnes of livestock that is 9 per cent more than in the analogous period last year. Procurement of pork in the first eight months of this year rose by 14 per cent.

The current level of purchases covers the demand arising from the rationed sales of meat and meat products with simultaneous abondoning of meat imports.

However, the procurement is still much lower than in the 1970's when farms used to deliver over 180,000 tonnes of livestock in conversion into meat per month and at times, even more than 200,000 tonnes. Then, however, Poland used to import some 8 million tonnes of grain and feed while last year purchases did not exceed 3.5 million tonnes.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HARVEST RESULTS, EDUCATION

LD102022 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee has heard reports on the course of the final stage of the harvest, which was extended because of the unfavorable weather, and preparations for autumn field work.

The state of preparations for the new academic year was discussed, and it was emphasized that thanks to the efforts of authorities; college teachers; and the college party, trade unions, and youth, conditions for the proper functioning of higher education have improved. The party will invariably strive to create proper conditions for scientific and didactic work and the development of research and its relation to the socioeconomic practice. It is necessary to systematically improve the standard and efficiency of education, ensure the completion of studies within the stated period, and properly utilize the knowledge and capabilities of graduates and properly place them in various centers in the country.

The Politburo issued an appeal to the academic millieu for an active and creative participation in the preparations for the plenary session of the Central Committee, where improving the system of national education will be discussed. The Politburo assessed the level of implementation of the government program, which defines directions and tasks for school work.

It also heard a provisional report on the results of an inspection into the correctness of apartment allocation performed by the Worker and Peasant Inspectorate. A full assessment, including conclusions, will be presented at one of the coming meetings of the Politburo.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS WITH LEADERS OF PARTIES IN FRG

LD102047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Jerzy Tepli report from Bonn]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, has taken part in a plenary meeting of the SPD Parliamentary Group. The present state and the prospects of the relations between the FRG and the PPR were the main subject of the talks. Preparations for ceremonies marking the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on principles of normalization of relations between the two states were also discussed. Both the Polish and the West German participants in the meeting stressed that the treaty constitutes the only foundation on which present and future cooperation between the FRG and Poland can be based.

The West German Social Democrats gave further reassurances that each attempt to depart from the spirit and letter of the treaty will be met with resolute opposition by the SPD. While stressing the significance of the treaty in achieving a fundamental turn in mutual relations between both states, Kazimierz Barcikowski drew attention to the historical role played in this process by the party chairman, Willy Brandt.

Today Kazimierz Barcikowski also met with Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group. Both sides agreed that versatile and balanced economic cooperation creates the important material base for interstate relations. A considerable improvement in cooperation between FRG and Poland has been noted recently. Kazimierz Barcikowski emphasized the FDP's positive role in enlivening the dialogue with the leader of the Polish party and government, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which it has been already announced will take place on the occasion of the UN General Assembly session in New York, will be an important part of this dialogue.

The Polish guest was also received today by Philipp Jenninger, Bundestag president and CDU politician.

REAGAN FACES 'SEVERE' DOMESTIC POLITICAL 'TEST'

LD052230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Maksymilian Berezowski report from Washington]

[Text] A new political season is beginning that will be a severe test for President Reagan. Many contradictory opinions concerning his state of health are circulating in the United States. But even the optimists in this sphere point out the obstacles he faces. David Gergen, until recently one of Reagan's closest associates, maintains that the conservatism that brought him to the Presidency is beginning to falter in America. In Gergen's view, it is returning to a centrist trend and certainly is more centrist than at the time Reagan assumed office. This is being confirmed by public opinion polls. The inclination for increasing military spending and confrontation with the USSR is fading away. The pressure of public conservatism -- for example, in the matter of introducing prayer in schools -- is weakening.

Many observers ascribe these manifestations to the pendular movement in public feeling, which is normal in America, and to next year's Congressional elections. Almost twice as many Republican senators -- those from Reagan's party -- as Democratic ones are running in elections. There are fears that the party's lack of restraint may deprive it of its current Senate majority. In that event the White House would have to contend with a Democrat majority in both houses of Congress. This would increase the Democrats' chances of subsequently taking the Presidency away from the Republicans and pushing the Republican conservatives onto the political sidelines.

Reagan intends to counter all this. He has already begun a campaign advertising his internal programs. The White House is pinning its greatest hopes on Reagan's personal position and the weaknesses of the Democratic rivals.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS TASS WARNING ON ASAT TEST

LD051842 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5 -- The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today carries a commentary on the latest statement by TASS concerning the U.S. anti-satellite system tests. The paper wrote:

"The TASS statement is composed and firm, but still sounds like a warning. It is also a last-minute appeal for the U.S. to change its decision."

"Deciding to take this step, the U.S. rejected all Soviet proposals," continued the paper.

"The announcement concerning the approaching anti-satellite system tests is no less but a subsequent step aimed at deteriorating the relations between both superpowers.

"During the last few months the Americans have been creating talks."

"These activities of American militarist circles could totally wipe out all Soviet proposals concerning the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarisation," concluded RZECZPOSPOLITA.

TRYBUNA LUDU LANDS GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU051031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Zygmunt Broniarek article: "A Tremendous Resolve To Act Constructively"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev's interview for the TIME weekly is one of the most important documents of recent international politics. We could even say that the term "international relations," which is being universally used and which is clear and intelligible, is beginning to be inadequate to define the present status of the world. In the personal part of the interview, which was different from the one in which Gorbachev supplied answers to the questions put to him in advance, he said: "Upon my honor, it is high time for the relations between the two great nations to become worthy of their historical role. After all, it is our realtions that actually determine the fate of the world and of world civilization."

There is not the slightest hint of exaggeration in these words. Their special topicality consists in the fact that they were spoken before the Geneva summit meeting of the leaders of the two great powers. Gorbachev's matter-of-factness and candor, as well as the extensive and exhaustive nature of his replies, deserve attention.

However, it is precisely this matter-of-factness and candor that moved Gorbachev to express his profound concern about international events, especially those between Moscow and Washington, at a time that should be characterized by reverse tendencies. One would expect that before the summit meeting Washington would make moves to relax and not to aggravate the international climate, but this is not so. The United States has rejected the Soviet proposal that it support the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. What is more, the United States has reacted to this proposal by announcing tests of antisatellite missiles in space, which is now the most sensitive environment. It has also ignored an entire packet of Soviet proposals on the peaceful development of space and has promoted an intensive propaganda campaign in order to ensure in advance that the summit meeting should be almost entirely a social gathering.

However, if the summit meeting is to produce specific results, Washington must take into account certain basic ideas. The first idea is that the Soviet and American fates are intertwined and that their "to be or not to be" is not literary or Shakespearean, but is a hard fact. The second idea is that the USSR will not allow itself to be forced to its knees as attested to by the facts of history such as the interventionist war waged with overwhelming weapons against the young and inexperienced Soviet Republic, which was armed with sabers and obsolete rifles. We know how this interventionist war ended! Then there was the aggression of the mightiest army in the world in 1941 -- the Hitlerite army -- which was supposed to annihilate the USSR "by the winter of 1941." We also know how this aggression came to an end. Everyone knows about the postwar attempts in the form of nuclear blackmail, the threat of massive nuclear retaliation, the "balancing on the brink of war," the "rolling back of communism," and so on. Since attempts to force to the USSR to its knees by ground or air actions or from "orbital positions" have failed, attempts from space will also fail.

One cannot help wondering that certain U.S. circles refuse to comprehend this and the simplicity of the procedure by which the current tense international situation can be relaxed. Gorbachev cited a popular saying in the USSR -- "Live and let live" -- which is the same as the Anglo-Saxon saying to this effect and as the German saying "Leben und Leben lassen." No doubt all the languages in the world have the same saying. There is no need to translate it. All one has to do is to profess it.

However, it will not be possible to "live and let live" if the arms race is transferred to space. The declaration made by Gromyko and Shultz on 8 January 1985 stressed the need to "prevent the arms race from taking place in space." The operative word is "prevent," but the U.S. side wants to discuss the question of which weapons should be placed in space and when.

Gorbachev's reply to a TIME question was unambiguous in this regard: "If space militarization is not banned and the arms race in space is not prevented, nothing will be left at all. This is our unshakable position."

In other words, the USSR scrupulously adheres to the Gromyko-Shultz declaration, not because of some formal reasons, but because the declaration concerns mankind's key question. At the same time, Gorbachev has opened extensive prospects for disarmament and other accords, provided the Americans give up space militarization. "In such a case," he said, "much could also be done about strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles, and it would be possible to promote a serious process to improve relations between our countries and to solve other international problems." In this connection he pronounced a very crucial sentence: "Our resolve to act constructively is tremendous."

Gorbachev gave his interview to the readers of the TIME weekly on 28 August, on the eve of the 46th anniversary of our September 1939. This is, of course, a coincidence, and we see nothing symbolic in it. However, we see in this something that could be called a convergence of reflections. Today mankind is being threatened with a tragedy that would be incomparably greater than the one produced by World War II, which was the most terrible war in the history of the world. Because of their experience of World War II, the Polish people have special reasons to support all initiatives and measures aimed at preventing nuclear war.

In Mikhail Gorbachev's statements our public sees an extensive, specific, and real program that takes into account the interests of the other great power -- a program that seeks to prevent nuclear war. We have great hopes for the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. If that program happens to be taken into account, our hopes would have a great chance of being fulfilled. However, one side will not be able to do this. We need the resolve of the other side, or even as little as a sense of realism.

PAP INTERVIEWS JABLONSKI AS SEJM CANDIDATE

LD061744 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 6 Sep 85

["Henry Jablonski -- Prospective Candidate for Sejm Deputy" -- PAP headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 6 -- Henryk Jablonski, a Sejm deputy candidate of the national list, a state, party, and social activist, is a professor of history, a member of the Polish, Soviet, Czechoslovak, Romanian and Mongolian Academies of Sciences and an associate member of the Mexican Academy of History. He has been granted honoris causa doctorates by many Polish and foreign universities. The title "merited teacher of People's Poland" is the one he values most among his many other honours. Jablonski has been president of the Council of State since March 1972. The 7th PUWP CC Plenum elected him an alternate Political Bureau member on December 20th, 1970, and the Central Committee, elected during the 6th PUWP Congress, made him a Political Bureau member. The subsequent central committees appointed by the 7th and 8th party congresses also entrusted this post to him. He has been a Sejm deputy during its all tenures. He joined the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) in 1931.

"In those days as well as today I have perceived socialism as a system of social justice, so the ideological sense and comprehension of the aim we are heading for do not differ. But still, the early 1930s and the present era differ so fundamentally, so different is the Polish state and the situation of our nation and its internal structure that it is difficult to compare activities, aims and immediate tasks," he told PAP. After all, the person you are talking to is also different from the young man of 50 years ago.

"The knowledge of the theory of scientific socialism I commanded those days was moderate. I expanded it later, gradually, accerding to my access to relevant literature.

"Very early in life I adopted the old slogan of Polish democrats: 'For the people, with the people, and by the people.' I protested against social relations that ran counter to this motto, I dreamed of a better, more just system. But of course," Professor Jablonski continued, "I did not foresee all the difficulties in building socialism. Over the years I tried to learn a lot, I expanded my political knowledge and, by this, also my understanding of socialism. Now I assess my choice as the right one and I can see no substantial discrepancies between my understanding of socialism 50 years back and what we are striving at today," Jablonski said. Henryk Jablonski voiced his deep conviction that the basic assumptions of scientific socialism were not undermined in practice neither in Poland nor in other countries and that such principles as people's rule, equal rights and freedom of an individual have not lost their value.

In this context, Jablonski recalled his words he repeatedly used to utter also in the parliament, to the effect that: "The capitalist state may carry out its functions in various forms but democracy is the only appropriate form for the socialist state."

"This has been fully confirmed also by our practice, both its good and bad experience. Practice has at the same time confirmed the universal values of socialism. The 9th PUWP Congress drew conclusions out of this fact and they found reflection in the laws enacted by the Sejm, the activities of the state authorities, and the development of self-government organs." Socialism cannot be decreed. It must be built by a joint effort of millions of citizens. Socialist democracy is still an ongoing process. The sooner the conviction spreads that only following this road we can strengthen our state, put our economy in order, enrich national culture, secure social order and development of every individual -- the swifter this process, (?concluded) Professor Jablonski.

NESTOROWICZ VISITS PRC, HOLDS TALKS 10 SEP

For Chinese media reportage of the visit to the PRC by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, including his talks with Li Peng, Chinese vice premier on 10 September, see the Eastern Europe section of the 11 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE APPOINTMENT -- Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- On the motion from the minister of foreign trade, the prime minister appointed Janusz Balewski undersecretary of state in the respective ministry. Janusz Balewski, 50, has 25-year's working experience in holding foreign trade managerial positions both in Poland and abroad, including Costa Rica and Panama. In the years 1975-1979, he was trade councillor in Mexico. Since 1980, Balewski was head of the team in the Ministry for Foreign Trade. He is a PUWP member. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 9 Sep 85 LD]

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL ENDS SESSION

AU101922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1985 -- The 12th session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council came to an end on September 10 in Bucharest. The members of the council expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations and the mutual wish to turn to advantage the broad opportunities offered by the two countries' economies for the amplification and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, the growth of the bilateral goods exchanges. The session proceedings were characterized by a concrete, frank and constructive spirit.

At the end of the proceedings, the council's chairmen for the two parties, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and Milton F. Rosenthal, executive of the "Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals" signed the session's joint communique which records measures for the further development of the bilateral trade, of the cooperation on multiple planes.

During the council's proceedings executives of Romanian foreign trade enterprises negotiated and signed contracts of export and cooperation, on third markets included, with representatives of American firms present at the session.

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU091731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1985 -- The works of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management were held in Bucharest on September 9. Debated and approved were a report on wheat, barley and other cereal crops in the 1984-1985 agricultural year, measures for the integral fulfillment of the deliveries of farm produce to the state stock, a programme of measures regarding the harvesting of autumn crops, measures for the integral fulfillment of the national programmes of irrigation, drainage and soil erosion control and a programme for the development of fish farming and fishing over 1986-1990. An appeal-resolution was endorsed which will be released.

SECRETARY BOBU RECEIVES CPC DELEGATION

AU101924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1985 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of section at the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, who paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview, they recalled the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries.

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEW TO EGYPTIAN JOURNALIST

AU071329 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, this morning received ('Abd al-Aziz Sadiq), writer and chief editor of the Egyptian magazine OCTOBER. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the magazine OCTOBER.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, LCY ISSUES

LD101719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed implementation of the attitudes of the Presidium on working out the system and policy of stimulating a speedier development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The Presidium established that the attitudes of the Presidium were endorsed as the basis and framework for regulating questions in this field. The activity is basically in accordance with the attitudes of the Presidium and the established social obligations in connection with the adoption of the social plan of the country's development for the next medium-term period. The Presidium stated that there were also manifestations of one-sided explanations and distortions of the Presidium's attitudes. In this connection the Presidium insisted that consistent implementation of its attitudes should be ensured through the activity of all social subjects.

The Presidium put Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation, republics, and provinces under an obligation to make further efforts to harmonize attitudes on certain remaining questions so that within the envisaged period legal solutions can be adopted and conditions created for implementation of the system and policy in this field on the line of the LCY.

In preparations for one of the next sessions of the LCY Central Committee, and on the basis of the material prepared by the LCY Central Committee Commission for Development of the League of Communists and Cadre Policy, the Presidium discussed topical ideo-political questions of the social and class composition of the LCY, implementation of the cadre policy in the LCY, and the LCY's influence upon the cadre policy in society. For a session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium will prepare draft attitudes on these questions.

On the basis of the guidance program of the work of the LCY Central Committee, which was adopted at the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidum established the plan of the agenda and dates for the LCY Central Committee sessions up to the 13th LCY Congress.

SERBIAN TU BODY VIEWS INCREASE IN WORK STOPPAGES

AU101545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In Serbia proper there were 65 work stoppages, involving about 5,500 employed people, in only the first half of this year. This is about 90 percent more than in the same period last year, it was stated at the session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Serbia Trade Union Council Presidium. Aleksandar Ljubicic reports:

It was also reported at the debate that for the first time a work stoppage has also been registered in noneconomic organizations. Three such work stoppages took place in a health institution, a cultural-educational organization, and a professional service for a sociopolitical community.

The largest number of work stoppages occurred in industry, construction, and mining. Workers decide to take such a step mostly because of income distribution and low earnings that seriously endanger their families' standard of living.

The employed people decide on a work stoppage only if there is no other way to solve the difficulties. These difficulties are mostly as follows: violations of their self-managing rights; group-ownership behavior toward social property; and the irresponsibility of leading people who make decisions without workers' knowledge and suffer no consequences from them.

Those mostly to blame for work stoppages are self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations in collectives, it was said at the session. They frequently have no understanding of workers' problems, and such behavior by the responsible people causes discontent and weakens the working people's confidence in the efficacy of the system. Trade union organizations also fail to sufficiently fulfill their social role and function; they appear only when workers stop working and demand help from the commune or LC committee, and then the situation becomes politically tense and complex.

PRISTINA MEETING DISCUSSES EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD102216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- If the problems that have been evident for a considerable period accumulate without being tackled, then the consequences become more severe as time goes by. If this happens in an area burdened by Albanian nationalism and irredentism and where problems have been stressed, and if all this has a great influence on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, then the people in such areas begin to get a sense of hopelessness. This was the very painful impression that many of the 200 inhabitants of Kosovo Polje and the surrounding areas got from a meeting held last night with the representatives of the Pristina municipality and all sociopolitical organizations of Pristina.

There were several direct reasons for this meeting but it was also an opportunity to hear and learn more about the problems of the Kosovo Pelje inhabitants and everything that causes them to decide to gradually emigrate from the area.

At the meeting many weaknesses in the cadre policy in the collectives of this area -- Zito agricultural combine, Zitopromet, and Mlekara -- were stressed. The main point of the remarks made by the inhabitants of Kosovo Polje is that people from this area, particularly Serbs and Montenegrins, do not occupy leading positions in these collectives, but that people from elsewhere, particularly the ones of Albanian nationality, are being brought in for these positions. They believe that "Kosovo Polje, as one of the bigger settlements of Serbs and Montenegrins, has a very wide cadre potential at its disposal and is being ignored."

Kosovo Polje inhabitants did not fail to stress "surprise and confusion" at the highest provincial forum's reaction to a recently published article in NIN, "the efficiency of travelling politicians," and "everything that is happening concerning this article, in particular because it concerns Serbian and Montenegrin cadres."

A joint commission was established that will look at every problem, phenomenon, and case in detail and initiate solutions. In the case of Kosovo Polje, this is of utmost necessity since emigration from this area has, rather than being halted, become even more conspicuous.

It is also a fact that the Commission for Halting Emigration has for 1 and 1/2 years existed only on paper. Municipal, other organs, and responsible individuals have also turned a deaf ear to earlier warnings about what has been happening here.

Hence it is obvious that the Kosovo Polje inhabitants primarily need to initiate their own action and exercise patience. At the same time they need a great deal of help from municipal structures, so that some of the problems will be discussed at municipal committee, assembly, and other municipal organ sessions.

[Signed] Djordje Jectic]not further identified]

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

LD101839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pristina, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo Province LC Committee at a session held last night discussed draft conclusions regarding the forthcoming elections in the LC, which will be also discussed tomorrow by this highest party forum in the province. The Presidium is also reported to have supported the program of the Kosovo Province SAWP Committee on sociopolitical activity in the preparations for holding assembly elections.

Discussing an analysis of realization of the medium-term plan of this province's development, the Presidium judged that essential elements of this plan are not being implemented. This is illustrated by the information that out of 32 economic branches, only 4 have accomplished their plans. The session also emphasized the responsibility of all subjects that the next medium-term plan should be the expression of the present social needs of Kosovo and its real possibilities. The Presidium endorsed a report by the committee for marking the 100th anniversary of the death of Zef Ljusa Marku and the program of activities in this field.

BELOVSKI RECEIVES ZIMBABWE'S SHAMUYARIRA 9 SEP

LD092009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are committed to the authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment, and are ready to contribute to the Non-aligned Movement's greater effectiveness in its coming activities in the struggle for peace and the democratization of international economic and political relations.

The above was stressed in a talk held here today between Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Dimce Belovski and Politbureau member of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front and Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. In the talk, both sides stated satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two countries, and pointed up possibilities for the further promotion of their cooperation. Belovski stated satisfaction with the choice of Zimbabwe as the venue of the next year's, 8th Non-aligned Summit.

BUSH CITED ON SOVIET 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD101846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 10 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush said here last night in a speech that the two superpowers have in essense differing approaches to the forthcoming Geneva summit between President Ronald Reagan and Secretary-General of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

In his opinion, instead of a "massive propaganda campaign," Moscow would have to turn to serious negotiating.

The Bush speech should be something like an indirect reply by the U.S. Administration to Gorbachev's interview with the TIME recently, it was evaluated here.

Gorbachev accused the Reagan administration in the interview of undermining the forthcoming summit by way of its anti-Soviet campaign. Emphasizing that the U.S. is doing everything it can in order to better relations between the two countries, Bush said that the Soviet Union made a battle for prevailing upon world public opinion the central question of its negotiating strategy.

Turning to the forthcoming summit itself, the U.S. vice-president underlined that it must seriously deal with those real questions that have undermined Soviet-U.S. relations in recent years.

In addition to the need for relaxation of tensions between the two countries, Bush also adduced the necessity for discussing some hot topics as well, such as Afghanistan, Soviet support in Libya and Cuba, problem of human rights in the Soviet Union.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CPSU-PCF COMMUNIQUE VIEWED

LD051956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1239 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The latest joint communique released by the Soviet party and the French Communist Party shows signs of "more flexible bounds of the readiness for a mutual acknowledgement of different positions and even of occasional disagreements", the Belgrade Daily POLITIKA writes in a report from Moscow.

The daily views as the most important three positions advanced in the communique. Firstly, that "each party absolutely independently and on basis of the evaluation of the situation in its own country makes analyses, and defines its policy and its own course of a development of socialist society". Secondly, that communist parties act in different conditions, and differences in these conditions grow greater, "which can at times lead to different assessments and positions, and even disagreements..." Thirdly, that this reality is no obstacle to strengthening relations, and developing cooperation and solidarity among communist parties.

Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and French Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Marchais have confirmed "a general approach of the two parties to the question of relations among communist parties". POLITIKA correspondent assesses that this relects the two leaders' wish to impart a broader significance to their conclusions, and could provide particularly interesting since an edited text of the Soviet party programme is expected to be published soon, in which relations among communist parties and also socialist countries are to be given a special place.

The wish of the two parties to restore as good relations as possible has been in evidence of late, and their latest joint communique is significant in this regard too, POLITIKA writes.

The French Communist Party has abandoned the four Moscow unacceptable positions of Eurocommunism, and the Soviet side is now displaying a certain degree of flexibility towards the opinions of French Communists, POLITIKA notes.

It writes that the present moment is in a way a moment of a re-examination of the Soviet internal policy and also of Soviet positions towards socialist countries and communist parties. It is, for this reason, interesting to define the actual scope of the contents of the Soviet-French Party communique, "carefully using time and concrete political practice, as the only reliable criterion and filter of truth", POLITIKA writes.

VLAJKOVIC VIEWS MEAT PRODUCTION IN ZOBNATICA

LD071758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Zobnatica, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Zobnatica today accompanied by Predrag Vladisavljevic, president of the Vojvodina Autonomous Province Presidency, and had talks there with representatives of the Backa Topola municipality, which is a well-known producer of meat and meat products.

President Vlajkovic was briefed on growing difficulties, above all concerning the marketing of meat products and a fall in profitable agricultural production, which are the consequences of a speedier increase in the prices of raw materials and energy. There was a greater disparity in prices in the area of chicken meat production this year resulting in this branch, otherwise very expanded in Backa Topols, being called into question. Poor results in cattle breeding and wood and building industries have also reduce the accumulative capacity of the muncipality's entire economy, which has led to stagnation concerning employment. Considerable losses are expected to reach about 550 million dinars, above all in the production of broilers.

Radovan Vlajkovic was particularly interested in the causes of such a situation and said we must find ways to eliminate the disparity in the prices of agricultural produce, raw materials, and other industrial products. We must also monitor the prices of agricultural produce within the framework of total relations in the country's economy and in keeping with the conditions of economic activity, as well as the interests that would secure priority in the production of specific goods. Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, also visited a stud farm and attended a formal opening of the Ninth International Zobnatica Games.

AGREEMENT TO REFINANCE DEBT TO FRG SIGNED 6 SEP

LD070133 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1249 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 6 (TANJUG) -- An agreement between the governments of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed in Bonn today, refinances Yugoslavia's 300 million German mark debt which had originally been due for repayment this year and by May 15, 1986. With the signing of the above agreement, Yugoslavia meets the terms of an agreement signed recently with the governments of sixteen developed countries and Kuwait.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY ASSESSES SFRY-BULGARIA TRADE

LD060421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1551 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade will reach the sum of 340.4 million dollars planned for this year but its structure and the pace at which the already contracted deals have been carried out are still not satisfactory, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy assessed today.

It noted that the implementation of deals contracted in the field of basic chemistry was hampered by the slow determination of prices for mutual services. In the past six months, Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria totalled 69.4 million dollars, or 39 percent up on last year's figure, and imports 58.3 million, which was 26 percent more than in the same period last year. Ninety percent of these were counter-trade deals.

Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria mostly petrol, automobiles, women's garments, axles for rolling stock, steel, steel fittings and telephone switchboards, in return for natural gas, pyrotechnic products, raw cotton fabrics, refined and electrolytic zinc.

KOSOVO CITIZENS DETAINED ON DRUG DEALING CHARGES

AU061811 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] At a press conference in the Prizren District Court, a statement was issued according to which investigations are now in progress against 32 people on charges of illegal distribution and possible use of drugs in Prizren. Seventeen of these people are in preventive detention. According to the evidence available hitherto to the Internal Affairs Secretariat, over 100 people, mostly youths, are users of narcotics, hashish, marijuana, heroin, (?Valoren), and (?Hetanon), the last two being drugs available only through a physician's prescription. The dealers brought the drugs mainly from Turkey and Belgium, as well as from Belgrade, Split, and other cities in our country.

The use of drugs from Prizren pharmacies was made possible by Dr (Muhamet Mizari), who issued signed blank prescriptions. The most frequent places for the distribution and consumption of drugs are coffeehouses and discotheques. Therefore, by order of the Market Inspector's Office of Prizren's communal assembly, 11 places of this type were closed down recently.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITIKA EKSPRES EDITOR -- Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- The workers' council of the POLITIKA Publishing House has appointed Slobodan Jovanovic, executive secretary of the Belgrade LC town committee, new chief editor of the POLITIKA EKSPRES and head of this organization of associated labour. Bozidar Bogdanovic, previously chief editor of the POLITIKA EKSPRES and head of the same organization of associated labor, is retiring on 30 September 1985. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 9 Sep 85 LD]

NEW MLADINA EDITOR -- Ljubljana, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Slovenia, among other matters, accepted Miho Kovac as candidate for the position of the chief editor of MLADINA, the paper of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Slovenia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 4 Sep 85 LD]

NEW HOME COMPUTERS -- Nis, September 4 (TANJUG) -- A computer factory operating as part of the Electronic Equipment (EI) Associated Enterprises of Nis, southeast Yugoslavia, has begun the production of a new type of home computer code-named "Pekom 32." The medium-class computer, developed exclusively by EI experts, has a 32-kilobyte memory and a 24-line screen with 40 signs in each line. It can be used in schools for more complex calculus operations, in graphic designing, programming, and learning foreign languages. The Nis factory plans to produce 1,000 "Pekom 32" computers by the end of the year, and over 5,000 units next year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0117 GMT 4 Sep 85 LD]